United Nations S/RES/2307 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 September 2016

Resolution 2307 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7768th meeting, on 13 September 2016

The Security Council,

Welcoming the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Long Lasting Peace reached between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia — People's Army (FARC-EP) on 24 August 2016 and *commending* the determination of the parties in reaching this historic agreement to end over 50 years of conflict,

Further welcoming the agreements reached between the Government of Colombia and the FARC-EP on 23 June 2016, including the Agreement on the Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities and Laying down of Arms which provides for a tripartite monitoring and verification mechanism (MVM),

Recalling resolution 2261 (2016) which established a political mission (the Mission) to participate for a period of 12 months as the international component and coordinator of the MVM,

Looking forward to the forthcoming conclusion of a Status of Mission Agreement (SOMA) between the United Nations and the Government of Colombia,

Having considered the Secretary-General's report of 19 August 2016 to the President of the Security Council (S/2016/729),

1. *Welcomes* the Secretary-General's report S/2016/729 and *approves* the recommendations therein regarding the size, operational aspects and mandate of the Mission including the recommendations in paragraph 36;

2. *Recognizes* the need for expeditious deployment of the tripartite MVM, and *authorizes* the Mission to share equally with the Government of Colombia the support required for preparation and facilities management of the Transitional Local Zones for Normalisation and the Transitional Local Points for Normalisation during the 12-month period authorised by resolution 2261 (2016);

3. *Welcomes* contributions of unarmed observers already presented by the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) Member States and other Member States, and *looks forward* to further contributions.

Please recycle

United Nations S/RES/2308 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 September 2016

Resolution 2308 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7770th meeting, on 14 September 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling resolutions 1509 (2003), 2190 (2014), 2215 (2015), 2239 (2015) and 2288 (2016) on the situation in Liberia, as well as resolution 2284 (2016) on the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and resolution 2295 (2016) on the situation in Mali,

Welcoming the overall progress toward sustaining peace, security and stability in Liberia,

Commending the efforts of the Government of Liberia, in particular the Liberia National Police (LNP), Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization (BIN) and Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL), to assume full and complete security responsibility across Liberia from the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) in line with the conclusion of the 30 June 2016 security transition,

Stressing that lasting stability requires the Government of Liberia to maintain well-functioning, accountable and responsive national institutions, particularly to provide for rule of law and to support national reconciliation, *expressing concern* that the Government of Liberia has not demonstrated sufficient progress in this regard and *encouraging* the enhanced assistance of Member States and multilateral organizations,

Noting with concern the potential for conflict over Liberia's natural resources and disputes related to land ownership and *also noting* that issues related to corruption continue to threaten to undermine stability and the effectiveness of government institutions,

Encouraging all stakeholders to facilitate inclusive and peaceful elections in Liberia and *stressing* that the responsibility for the conduct and security of free, fair and transparent elections in 2017 rests with the Liberian authorities,

Commending the efforts of the Government of Liberia to strengthen cooperation, including on security, among governments and organizations in the sub-region and *also noting* inter-mission cooperation between UNMIL, the United Nations Operation for Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI) and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilisation Mission in Mali (MINUSMA),

Please recycle

Determining that the situation in Liberia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security in the region,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that the mandate of UNMIL, as set out in paragraphs 10 and 16 of resolution 2239 (2015), shall be extended until 31 December 2016;

2. *Decides* that the authorized ceilings of UNMIL's military and police components shall remain at 1,240 and 606 personnel, respectively;

3. *Affirms its readiness* to consider, based on the Security Council's review by 15 December 2016 of Liberia's overall capacity to ensure stability and security conditions on the ground, the withdrawal of UNMIL and transition to a future United Nations presence to continue to assist the Government of Liberia to consolidate peace and, in this regard, *recalls* its request to the Secretary-General to conduct an assessment mission to Liberia in order to provide recommendations by 15 November 2016, and further *requests* the Secretary-General to include therein an update on the proposed modalities regarding the transfer of the regional Quick Reaction Force as endorsed in paragraph 41 of resolution 2295 (2016);

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2309 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 September 2016

Resolution 2309 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7775th meeting, on 22 September 2016

The Security Council,

Reaffirming that terrorism in all forms and manifestations constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever, wherever and by whomsoever committed, and remaining determined to contribute further to enhancing the effectiveness of the overall effort to fight this scourge on a global level,

Noting with concern that the terrorism threat has become more diffuse, with an increase, in various regions of the world, of terrorist acts including those motivated by intolerance or violent extremism, and expressing its determination to combat this threat,

Reaffirming its commitment to the sovereignty, including sovereignty over the airspace above a State's territory, territorial integrity and political independence of all States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,

Recognizing the vital importance of the global aviation system to economic development and prosperity, and of all States strengthening aviation security measures to secure a stable and peaceful global environment, and *further recognizing* that secure air services in this regard enhance transportation, connectivity, trade, political and cultural links between States, and that public confidence in the security of air transport is vital,

Noting that the global nature of aviation means that States are dependent on the effectiveness of each others' aviation security systems for the protection of their citizens and nationals and relevant aspects of their national security, bearing in mind the common goal of the international community in this regard, which means States are dependent on each other to provide a common secure aviation environment,

Expressing concern that terrorist groups continue to view civil aviation as an attractive target, with the aim of causing substantial loss of life, economic damage and disruption to connectivity between States, and that the risk of terrorist attacks against civil aviation may affect all regions and Member States,

Please recycle

Expressing grave concern over terrorist attacks against civil aviation and *strongly condemning* such attacks,

Also expressing concern that civil aviation may be used as a transportation means by Foreign Terrorist Fighters, and *noting* in this regard that Annex 9 — Facilitation to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, done at Chicago on December 7, 1944 (the "Chicago Convention") contains standards and recommended practices relevant to the detection and prevention of terrorist threats involving civil aviation,

Reaffirming that terrorist attacks against civil aviation, like any act of international terrorism, constitute a threat to international peace and security, and that any acts of terrorism are criminal and unjustifiable regardless of their motivations, whenever, wherever, and by whomsoever committed, and *reaffirming* the need to combat by all means threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and other international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law, and international humanitarian law,

Expressing particular concern that terrorist groups are actively seeking ways to defeat or circumvent aviation security, looking to identify and exploit gaps or weaknesses where they perceive them, *noting* in this regard the high priority risk areas for aviation as identified by the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), in its Global Risk Context Statement, and *stressing* the need for international aviation security measures to keep pace with the evolution of this threat,

Affirming the role of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) as the United Nations organization responsible for developing international aviation security standards, monitoring their implementation by States and its role in assisting states in complying with these standards, *noting* in this regard ICAO's "no country left behind" initiative, and *noting also* the adoption at the 37th Session of the ICAO Assembly in 2010 of the Declaration on Aviation Security and the ICAO Comprehensive Aviation Security Strategy, both of which have become key instruments of leadership and engagement for the Organization in carrying out its aviation security programme, and *noting* the intention to develop a Global Aviation Security Plan as the future global framework for progressive aviation security enhancement,

Noting that the protection of civil aviation from acts of unlawful interference is addressed by the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Tokyo, 1963), by the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (The Hague, 1970), by the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montréal, 1971), by the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Montréal, 1988), by the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection (Montréal, 1991), by the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (Beijing, 2010), by the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Beijing, 2010), by the Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (Montréal, 2014) and by bilateral agreements for the suppression of such acts,

Reaffirming its call upon all States to become party to the relevant international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols as soon as possible, whether or not they are a party to regional conventions on the matter, and to fully implement their obligations under those to which they are a party,

1. *Affirms* that all States have the responsibility to protect the security of citizens and nationals of all nations against terrorist attacks on air services operating within their territory, in a manner consistent with existing obligations under international law;

2. *Affirms* also that all States have an interest to protect the safety of their own citizens and nationals against terrorist attacks conducted against international civil aviation, wherever these may occur, in accordance with international law, including international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

3. *Notes* that Annex 17 — Security to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, done at Chicago on December 7, 1944 (the "Chicago Convention"), provides that contracting States shall develop and implement regulations, practices, and procedures to safeguard civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference and to ensure that such measures are capable of responding rapidly to meet any increased security threat, and further *notes* that Annex 17 to the Chicago Convention establishes additional standards to safeguard international civil aviation against unlawful interference, to which contracting States shall conform in accordance with the Chicago Convention, and that Annex 17 to the Chicago Convention also provides recommended practices, and that both standards and recommended practices are supported by detailed guidance on their effective implementation;

4. *Welcomes and supports* the work of ICAO to ensure that all such measures are continuously reviewed and adapted to meet the ever-evolving global threat picture, and *calls upon* ICAO, within its mandate, to continue and enhance its efforts to establish compliance with international aviation security standards through effective implementation on the ground, and to assist Member States in this regard;

5. *Calls upon* all States to work within ICAO to ensure that its international security standards are reviewed and adapted to effectively address the threat posed by terrorist targeting of civil aviation, to strengthen and promote the effective application of ICAO standards and recommended practices in Annex 17, and to assist ICAO to continue to enhance audit, capacity development and training programmes in order to support their implementation;

6. *Further calls upon* all States, as part of their efforts to prevent and counter terrorist threats to civil aviation and acting consistent with relevant international legal instruments and framework documents, to:

(a) Ensure that effective, risk-based measures are in place at the airports within their jurisdiction, including through enhancing screening, security checks, and facility security, to detect and deter terrorist attacks against civil aviation and to review and assess such measures regularly and thoroughly to ensure that they reflect the ever-evolving threat picture and are in accordance with ICAO standards and recommended practices;

(b) Take all necessary steps to ensure that these measures are effectively implemented on the ground on a continuing and sustainable basis, including through the provision of the required resources, the use of effective quality control and oversight processes, and the promotion of an effective security culture within all organizations involved in civil aviation;

(c) Ensure that such measures take into account the potential role of those with privileged access to areas, knowledge or information that may assist terrorists in planning or conducting attacks;

(d) Urgently address any gaps or vulnerabilities that may be highlighted by ICAO or national self-risk assessment or audit processes;

(e) Strengthen security screening procedures and maximize the promotion, utilization and sharing of new technologies and innovative techniques that maximize the capability to detect explosives and other threats, as well as strengthening cooperation and collaboration and sharing experience in regards to developing security check technologies;

(f) Further engage in dialogue on aviation security and cooperate by sharing information, to the extent possible, about threats, risks, and vulnerabilities, by collaborating on specific measures to address them and by facilitating, on a bilateral basis, mutual assurance about the security of flights between their territories;

(g) Require that airlines operating in their territories provide advance passenger information to the appropriate national authorities in order to detect the departure from their territories, or attempted entry into or transit through their territories, by means of civil aircraft, of individuals designated by the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015);

7. *Urges* States able to do so to assist in the delivery of effective and targeted capacity development, training and other necessary resources, technical assistance, technology transfers and programmes, where it is needed to enable all States to achieve the outcomes set out above, in particular with regards to paragraphs 6 (b) and 6 (e);

8. *Calls upon* all States to strengthen their international and regional cooperation to strengthen information-sharing, border control, law enforcement and criminal justice to better counter the threat posed by foreign terrorist fighters and returnees;

9. *Urges* all States to ensure that all their relevant domestic departments, agencies and other entities work closely and effectively together on matters of aviation security;

10. *Encourages* continued cooperation between ICAO and the Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTED) on identifying gaps and vulnerabilities relevant to aviation security, *welcomes also* the cooperation between ICAO and the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force to facilitate the delivery of technical assistance and capacity building in the field of aviation security, *encourages* closer cooperation between ICAO and the Counter-Terrorism Committee and CTED, and *requests* CTED to continue to work with ICAO to address aviation security in all relevant CTED activities and reports, in particular country assessments;

11. *Requests* the Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) to hold a Special Meeting within 12 months, in cooperation with ICAO, on the issue of terrorist threats to civil aviation, and invites the Secretary-General of ICAO and the Chair of the CTC to brief the Council on the outcomes of this meeting in 12 months time;

12. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations S/RES/2310 (2016)

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 September 2016

Resolution 2310 (2016)

Adopted by the Security Council at its 7776th meeting, on 23 September 2016

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1887 (2009), and reaffirming its firm commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) in all its aspects,

Reaffirming the Statement of its President adopted at the Council's meeting at the level of Heads of State and Government on 31 January 1992 (S/23500), including the need for all Member States to fulfil their obligations in relation to arms control and disarmament and to prevent proliferation in all its aspects of all weapons of mass destruction,

Underlining that the NPT remains the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament and for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy,

Reaffirming that proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling that the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (Treaty), adopted by the General Assembly by its resolution 50/245 of 10 September 1996, was opened for signature on 24 September 1996, and that States Signatories, by their resolution on 19 November 1996, including paragraph 7 thereof, established the Preparatory Commission (PrepCom) for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization,

Recognizing that a universal and internationally and effectively verifiable test ban treaty that has entered into force is the most effective way to ban nuclear-weapon test explosions and any other nuclear explosions, and that an end to all such nuclear-weapon test explosions and any other nuclear explosions will constrain the development and qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and end the development of advanced new types of nuclear weapons,

Recognizing that early entry into force of the Treaty will constitute an effective nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation measure that would contribute to the achievement of a world without nuclear weapons,

Welcoming progress made towards universalization of the Treaty, *noting* that 183 States have signed the Treaty and 166 States have deposited their instruments of

ratification, and *further noting* that of the 44 States listed in Annex 2 to the Treaty, whose ratification is needed for its entry into force, 41 have signed and 36 have both signed and ratified the Treaty, including several nuclear weapons States,

Welcoming the efforts of Member States of the PrepCom and its Provisional Technical Secretariat to build all elements of the Treaty's verification regime, unprecedented in its global reach, *recognizing* the maturity of and progress achieved in the establishment of the International Monitoring System (IMS), as well as the satisfactory functioning of the International Data Centre (IDC) that has demonstrated its ability to provide independent and reliable means to ensure compliance with the Treaty once it enters into force, and *emphasizing* the continuing progress in developing, exercising, and demonstrating the advanced technologies and logistical capabilities necessary to execute on-site inspections,

Stressing the vital importance and urgency of achieving the early entry into force of the Treaty,

1. *Urges* all States that have either not signed or not ratified the Treaty, particularly the eight remaining Annex 2 States, to do so without further delay;

2. *Encourages* all State Signatories, including Annex 2 States, to promote the universality and early entry into force of the Treaty;

3. *Recalls* the statements by each of the five nuclear-weapon States, noted by resolution 984 (1995), in which they give security assurances against the use of nuclear weapons to non-nuclear-weapon State Parties to the NPT, and *affirms* that such security assurances strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime;

4. *Calls upon* all States to refrain from conducting any nuclear-weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion and to maintain their moratoria in this regard, *commends* those States' national moratoria, some of which are established by national legislation pending entry into force of the Treaty, *emphasizes* that such moratoria are an example of responsible international behaviour that contributes to international peace and stability and should continue, while stressing that such moratoria do not have the same permanent and legally binding effect as entry into force of the Treaty, and *notes* the Joint Statement on the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America of September 15, 2016, in which those States noted that, inter alia, "a nuclear-weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion would defeat the object and purpose of the CTBT";

5. *Underlines* the need to maintain momentum towards completion of all elements of the Treaty verification regime, and in this regard, *calls upon* all States to provide the support required to enable the PrepCom to complete all its tasks in the most efficient and cost effective way, and *encourages* all States hosting International Monitoring System facilities to transmit data to the IDC on a testing and provisional basis, pending entry into force of the Treaty;

6. *Welcomes* the voluntary information in the national statements in the PrepCom by States listed in Annex 1 to the Protocol to the Treaty as responsible for one or more facilities of the IMS on the status of completing the construction of those facilities as well as regarding the status of transmission of data from their facilities to the IDC, *encourages* States hosting IMS facilities to complete construction of the IMS facilities in a timely manner as provided for by the Treaty

and text on the establishment of the PrepCom, and *invites* the Provisional Technical Secretariat to provide a report to all State Signatories within 180 days of the adoption of this resolution on the status of States Signatories assessed contributions to the PrepCom and any additional support provided by State Signatories for the completion of the Treaty's verification regime and for the maintenance and operational needs for the IDC and IMS;

7. *Recognizes* that even absent entry into force of the Treaty the monitoring and analytical elements of the verification regime, operating on a testing and provisional basis, are at the disposal of the international community in conformity with the Treaty and under the guidance of the Preparatory Commission, and that such elements contribute to regional stability as a significant confidence-building measure, and strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament regime;

8. *Affirms* that entry into force of the Treaty will contribute to the enhancement of international peace and security through its effective prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons in all its aspects and through its contribution to nuclear disarmament and *recognizes* that the Provisional Technical Secretariat has demonstrated its utility in bringing tangible scientific and civil benefits to States, for example through early tsunami warnings and seismological monitoring, and in this regard *encourages* the PrepCom to consider ways to ensure that these benefits can be broadly shared by the international community in conformity with the Treaty, through capacity building and the sharing of relevant expertise on the verification regime;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.